

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months, \$15 00
" " " 3 " 8 00
" " " 1 " 3 00
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months, 5 00

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, or for a longer or shorter period.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THURBER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, May 11.—A storm last night blew down the lines at Dalton, which are not yet repaired. The train from Dalton this morning arrived here. Communication maintained as usual, this morning. Heavy firing heard at Dalton from Mill Creek Gap, and continued sharp till sunset when it became slower.

The enemy made two assaults on Mill Creek Gap, and were repulsed. No particular given.

Enemy continually but cautiously approaching our position on both wings and centre.

Reported eighty thousand in three columns, commanded by Thomas, Hooker and Howard.

Our forces are in excellent condition and spirits.

No further particulars of the affair at Resaca.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, May 11th.—The Chattanooga "Gazette" of the 9th received.

New York 6th May's dispatches have been received from Grant to a Yankee General, stating that forty-eight hours would determine whether we fight on the Rapidan or the works around Richmond.

Burke's forces acting as reserves to Grant's army.

Culpeper C. H. is being strongly fortified as a depot for stores.

Butler commands the expedition up the James river, with W. F. Smith, Gilmore and Weitzell. His forces are conveyed by an immense fleet of iron-clads, monitors and gun-boats, which are to move up the river to the rest of Richmond.

New Orleans dates of 21st inst., received from Alexandria that Bank's army is still encamped at that place, but will probably soon move towards the Mississippi.

Admiral Porter has gone up Red river to some place where he lost a part of his fleet on a sand bar. On his way Porter was continually harassed by the enemy, having no infantry support.

Steels and his army reported to have returned to Little Rock, followed by Price, who kept up a harassing attack.

At Sabine Fort, the Rebels were turned upon and repulsed, after a severe battle, with small loss on both sides.

Marmaduke, on the march, joined Price to attack Little Rock.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, May 12.—The Telegraph again working to Dalton.

Press reports state that the assault yesterday on the face of the ridge, at Mill Creek Gap, at two o'clock in the morning, was repulsed with great slaughter. The number of the enemy killed and wounded is unknown.

Private reports from Dalton state all quiet this morning.

Among the prisoners brought here yesterday are several officers, recognised as belonging to Streight's raiding party.

From Dalton.

DALTON, May 11th.—The enemy made several assaults on our works at Mill Creek Gap yesterday. They were handily repulsed by Stovall's brigade, leaving several hundred of their dead upon the field.

The enemy are making heavy demonstrations on the Cleavland road this morning. But little fighting has been done.

From Augusta.

AUGUSTA, May 11th.—A private dispatch received here this was doing well.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, May 11th.—Hon. Thomas Butler King died at his residence, in Winslow, last night.

LIST OF WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS RECEIVED AT RICHMOND, MAY 9TH:

J H Ankley, corporal, co E, 45; L E Brock, corporal, co H, 5 cav; C F Bradford, privy, co G, 38; J D Baker, corporal, co A, 48; H Brocoom, privy, co A, 48; J A Brown, privy, co A, 48; W H Click, corporal, co K, 27; J W Covenagh, privy, co E, 30; R Canady, corporal, co I, 34; D Cochran, privy, co B, 1; D L Crawford, privy, co E, 27; J Cobble, privy, co E, 53; J Cady, privy, co I, 11; W W Dent, privy, co F, 47; W Denison, privy, co H, 26; J A Elwards, privy, co G, 45; J Eason, sgt, co D, 38; W J Gandy, privy, co D, 26; A C Green, privy, co B, 47; R Gant, privy, co D, 45; J D Gordon, privy, co H, 26; W W Griffin, privy, co A, 48; D Huyler, privy, co A, 53; M H Hudgings, privy, co D, 4; W W Hopkins, privy, co C, 2; B Isley, privy, co E, 1; H W Lambeth, privy, co H, 2; J T Loney, co A, 48; J Lenhart, privy, co I, 11; J B Losse, srgt, co C, 15; N McLean, privy, co A, 37; G McClester, privy, co I, 2; W H Moore, privy, co D, 30; J W Moore, privy, co C, 1; F W Morgan, privy, co C, 2; A C Marberry, privy, co K, 28; T S McNealy, corporal, co I, 5 cav; J W Moore, corporal, co E, 46; W P Mangum, corporal, co A, 40; J W Martin, corporal, co H, 5 cav; A F Marsh, srgt, co I, 53; R McLean, corporal, co H, 27; W A Neal, corporal, co D, 16; W Oxley, privy, co H, 27; E D Parker, privy, co K, 2; J Price, corporal, co B, 44; H W Rector, corporal, co A, 44; L W Routh, srgt, co K, 46; J P Robertson, privy, co B, 53; J Stevens, privy, co E, 48; A Self, privy, co F, 55; J R Simpson, privy, co B, 26; J Ladbury, corporal, co K, 34; T S Terry, corporal, co B, 46; D Terry, corporal, co B, 46; H A Wise, corporal, co G, 4; J R Wright, corporal, co G, 45; and W T Williams, corporal, co D, 5 cav.

OUR POSITION.

Some of our friends seem to be disturbed because we do not come out in plainer terms in favor of the re-election of Gov. Vance. We thought we had come out plain enough; we were so understood by the Fayetteville *Observer* and Wilmington *Journal*, the only papers that have referred to the matter. In an editorial paragraph of the 20th of April, rejecting two of the resolutions passed by a meeting of the members of Dickson's Battery, we endorsed the resolution recommending Gov. Vance for re-election, and added: "We think that the prudent, patriotic and energetic manner in which he has conducted the affairs of North Carolina since he has been Governor, eminently entitles him to the compliment of a re-election, and we should have been pleased if it could have been affected without opposition. As far as our limited observation extends this seems to be the general impression."

When Col. Vance was nominated two years ago we gave as the reason of our preference for him before Col. Johnson, that he had been longer before the people and we knew more about him. He had been a leading man in his section of the State, and the people had repeatedly expressed their confidence in him. Quoting from another paper, we said, "He is a statesman, his experience in public life, his purity and integrity of personal character, all command him for the office." Honest, capable and faithful, he has those other qualifications of pre-eminent value in the present crisis, uniting zeal and unquestionable patriotism.

These opinions, expressed two years ago, have been strengthened by the satisfactory manner in which Gov. Vance has so far fulfilled the duties of his office.

We hope our friends will no longer doubt the position we occupy.—*Hillsboro' Recorder*.

A STRAW.—A letter from the North informs one of our citizens that at the Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y., during a dinner, the health of President Davis was recently drank standing.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

[No. 18.

THE REBELS QUIETLY OCCUPYING WESTERN KENTUCKY.

The Cairo correspondent of the New York *Times*, referring to Forrest's occupation of Kentucky, says:

Besides conscripting whosoever they choose, and gathering all the serviceable mules and horses, as well as the goods in the stores of the towns, they are having a series of balls and frolics in settlements, villages and towns. A gay set of dashing fellows are these Confederate soldiers, they have a plenty of presents to make their wives and sweethearts, and they feel compensated for many toils and their long journeys. All the Union men have left and crowded into Columbus and Cairo, reporting that the whole country is filled with rebels, and that they meant to stay. To show how disloyal this part of Kentucky is, I state that the rebel wounded left at Paducah, being in care of our surgeons, received daily as many as a hundred visitors from the people of Paducah. C. T. Chase, Agent of the Sanitary Commission, who went up with stores for the wounded, hearing this, ordered that they be cared for by their rebel friends.

On Saturday, during the battle, a grand dinner was prepared for the rebel officers, to the number of forty, in the Central House, and they were enjoying a fine time; but Capt. Smith, of the Peosta, fired a shell through the dining room, which put an end to the dinner. These things are going on within distances of ten to thirty miles of Cairo; and so fearless have they become, that several have crossed the river in skiffs, and have been in town attending the theatre, and taking a general survey of things.

Forrest has ordered his men to behave as well as possible, and in particular not to fire upon river steamers. This is supposed to be for the purpose of quieting our military, that they may retain possession of Western Kentucky. It is a very desirable place for them to remain, particularly as absence of trade restrictions has permitted the laboring classes, a fluctuation of prices without parallel at any period of the world, the creation of certain others, fact a universal disorder which in its consequences are almost equal to the disaster of revolution.

If a more forcible sketch is desired, here is what was written by the illustrious Cobbett in an official letter, wherein he reviews the causes of the distress, without precedent and without remedy, by which England expiated its ephemeral opulence of the preceding years:

The progress of our ruin has not been as rapid as was expected by some; still yet the number of our poor has been increasing since the year 1793. The farmers and merchants had the appearance of prosperity, but it was a delusive appearance, produced by the bloated paper money. The increased taxes and pauperism it entailed, carried destruction to the very heart of the community. The small farmers, have become day laborers; the day laborers have gone, one after another, to the poorhouses.

The little farms, formerly the witnesses to so many scenes of frugality, industry, morality and happiness, have seen, one after the other, the misery of their occupants; the land of which they were formed have gone to swell the domains of the large proprietors or the parks of the lately enriched. The cottages of the laborers have become sheds for cattle, or have fallen to ruins; meanwhile the roofs of the houses of charity are to be seen throughout the country. During the reign of Pitt and of his successors there was an immense increase in the mansions and villas around the metropolis, but during the same period how many thousands of peaceful hamlets have been abandoned! All this has come from the pernicious system of taxes and paper money.

It is thought Grant is going to use Burnside as he did Sherman, when the latter joined him at Chattanooga—that is, practice some ruse, by which a large force may be suddenly thrown upon one of our flanks. But the Rapidan is a better position than that at Lookout Mountain.

Gentlemen, who came down from Gordonsville on Saturday, give fine accounts of Lee's army.

Captain Ben. Lane says comes out in a card in the *Examiner* against W. R. W. Cobb, an old Washington hunker, and newly elected member from Alabama. It seems Mr. Cobb has been very thick with the Yankees and very cold to Confederate prisoners.

We expect a death blow to the *habeas corpus* suspension as one of the first acts of Congress; prompt action in regard to the five dollar notes and officers' rations, and a short session of not more than a month or six weeks.

A message sent by an officer on board the Yankee truce boat to a lady desirous of returning to Norfolk, induces the belief that there will be no more boats, and that all prospect of resuming the cartel has been abandoned—until we get more prisoners.

FRENCH VIEW OF YANKEE FINANCES.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, in an article on the American war, makes the following comments upon the financial affairs of the North:

The spectacle presented at this day by the United States is a perfect illustration of that exhibited by England at the commencement of this century, during the reign of paper money issued to defray the expenses of the war against France. There was the same exuberant prosperity, the same superabundance of capital, the same excess of wild speculation, and the same foolish extravagance. The following paragraph from Alison, the historian, will show the result of that dazzling experiment:

The employment of paper money by Great Britain, permitted, no doubt, only in order to carry on a continuous war and to maintain for several years the largest armies ever before raised by a nation. But to this system must also be attributed the final results which are as disastrous as the first effects were beneficial and glorious, the augmentation of prices, the diminished value of money, the increase of expenses, the propagation of ambitious ideas and extravagant habits amongst all classes of society, reckless speculation, prodigal living and frequent financial reverses, immense wages, a general appearance of prosperity and demoralization among the laboring classes, a fluctuation of prices without parallel at any period of the world, the creation of certain others, fact a universal disorder which in its consequences are almost equal to the disaster of revolution.

If a more forcible sketch is desired, here is what was written by the illustrious Cobbett in an official letter, wherein he reviews the causes of the distress, without precedent and without remedy, by which England expiated its ephemeral opulence of the preceding years:

The progress of our ruin has not been as rapid as was expected by some; still yet the number of our poor has been increasing since the year 1793. The farmers and merchants had the appearance of prosperity, but it was a delusive appearance, produced by the bloated paper money. The increased taxes and pauperism it entailed, carried destruction to the very heart of the community. The small farmers, have become day laborers; the day laborers have gone, one after another, to the poorhouses.

The little farms, formerly the witnesses to so many scenes of frugality, industry, morality and happiness, have seen, one after the other, the misery of their occupants; the land of which they were formed have gone to swell the domains of the large proprietors or the parks of the lately enriched. The cottages of the laborers have become sheds for cattle, or have fallen to ruins; meanwhile the roofs of the houses of charity are to be seen throughout the country. During the reign of Pitt and of his successors there was an immense increase in the mansions and villas around the metropolis, but during the same period how many thousands of peaceful hamlets have been abandoned! All this has come from the pernicious system of taxes and paper money.

It is thought Grant is going to use Burnside as he did Sherman, when the latter joined him at Chattanooga—that is, practice some ruse, by which a large force may be suddenly thrown upon one of our flanks. But the Rapidan is a better position than that at Lookout Mountain.

Gentlemen, who came down from Gordonsville on Saturday, give fine accounts of Lee's army.

Captain Ben. Lane says comes out in a card in the *Examiner* against W. R. W. Cobb, an old Washington hunker, and newly elected member from Alabama. It seems Mr. Cobb has been very thick with the Yankees and very cold to Confederate prisoners.

We expect a death blow to the *habeas corpus* suspension as one of the first acts of Congress; prompt action in regard to the five dollar notes and officers' rations, and a short session of not more than a month or six weeks.

A message sent by an officer on board the Yankee truce boat to a lady desirous of returning to Norfolk, induces the belief that there will be no more boats, and that all prospect of resuming the cartel has been abandoned—until we get more prisoners.

THE FIGHT OF THE ALBEMARLE.

The fight of the *Albemarle* iron-clad near the mouth of the Roanoke river would appear to have been a most desperate affair—much more so, in fact, than most of our people have had any idea of. This will be made apparent by the statement of a few facts communicated to us in a private letter from Plymouth.

The *Albemarle* started on the afternoon of the 6th instant from Plymouth—her destination it is not now necessary to state. She found nine gunboats in the Sound, at the mouth of the river Roanoke and the *Albemarle* engaged with the other force.

Obviously, however, her men consider themselves whipped; for at that point an entire army corps, with a division of cavalry, was "repulsed with great slaughter" by a small portion of Longstreet's late command. This fact is the most encouraging to us that has occurred. It is proof that the enemy are demoralized, and that they now feel, when opposed to our men, that they are in the presence of their masters.

If Grant should still reach the water of the York, and touch the body of troops in the James, he may yet place Richmond in great peril; but far less than if he had reached Urbanna by the northern bank of the Rappahannock without the battles, for he would then have had a complete army, while now he must act with the ruins of an army—a beaten army.

But we trust in the capacity of Gen. Lee to frustrate his plan entirely. He holds the railroads on the banks of Grant, his army is victorious, his adversary disengaged and shattered, with the river behind him. The better opinion is, that Lee will destroy the last hopes of the enemy in the next extensive encounter.

The raid on the Central Road, if the rumor is founded on truth, is at this moment very provoking. It is a little singular, considering the great cavalry force supposed to be now in the army of Northern Virginia, that it should have occurred.

We have no news of the cavalry in the late affairs, except of one brigade. Let us hope that they will still give an account of themselves.—*Rich. Examiner*.

GEN. POLIGNAC.

Brig. Polignac, recently made Maj. General for his gallant conduct in the recent Louisiana battles, is a French Prince. His initials are C. J. During February last, he marched with three regiments, 45 miles, crossing three rivers in flat boats, in 36 hours; then drove the Yankees in Vidalia to the protection of their gunboats, and held them at bay, while he removed all that was valuable in the town and on the neighboring plantations, and leisurely retired, carrying off all the horses, mules, and bees, that he could find, to his camps at Harrisburg, La. The attack on Vidalia was made in full view of thousands of spectators who thronged the bluffs and houses of Natchez, which was directly opposite. Our forces remained in Vidalia a whole day, while the gunboats harmlessly firing at them all the while. The Confederates numbered 700—the Federals over 300.

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864.

12—tf

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK, will be

